



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 16 No. 3

NOVEMBER 1955

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• The dairy industry today is looking for more trained persons. We want people who can qualify for positions leading to Plant Superintendent, Laboratory Technicians, Director of Procurement Operations, and Dairy Plant Production Specialists. These are *well-paying career opportunities*.

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The Poultry Industry Shows The Way

The substantial progress of Canadian agriculture over the past 15 to 20 years stands out no more clearly than in developments in the poultry industry. Egg production has risen from 120 to 160 per bird; and even more striking progress has been made in the efficiency of meat production. Even ten years ago broiler producers were satisfied to bring birds to a weight of three pounds with about 12 pounds of feed at 14 weeks of age; at the present time broiler strains of chickens average three pounds weight on less than 9 pounds of feed at ten weeks of age. This development has depended perhaps equally on improvements in breeding and in nutrition.

Another recent development in the poultry industry particularly affecting broilers has been the adaptation to mass production methods involving considerable mechanization. It is now possible, employing these methods, for one man to care for 20,000 to 30,000 birds. Mechanization has been carried to great lengths in killing and dressing poultry.

A notable development in the industry in the past twenty years has been the virtual replacement of farm hatching. Egg and broiler production now rest almost entirely on the sale of day old chicks from government—inspected commercial hatcheries.

But the real gains from these developments could not have been realized by farmers and consumers without the development of a highly efficient marketing mechanism. This replaces the system common a generation ago of farmers bartering eggs for merchandise at country stores. Eggs are assembled at country grading stations which are privately owned but government supervised grading and merchandizing units. This system is unique to Canada and has made a great contribution toward the improvement of egg quality and the general efficiency

of marketing. The federal government and the trade have worked together in developing and improving this marketing system. The egg price structure is underwritten by the federal price support programme.

These advances have put the industry within reasonable distance of its target of one egg per day for every Canadian. And they have changed the rôle of poultry meat from a Thanksgiving and Christmas luxury to a product competing effectively with beef, pork, and other meats, for every day consumption. These changes could have been achieved only as a result of the advances in production and marketing methods noted above. Only because of these has it been possible to get the price of poultry products down to a point where they could compete effectively for the consumers' food outlays.

It should not be thought that all farm problems can be solved by changes in production and marketing methods. However, these are essential to the economic progress of the farm industry—and in this sense the achievement of the poultry industry should inspire the whole of agriculture.

This does not mean that poultry producers have all reached desirable levels of production efficiency. In contrast to the present 160 eggs per bird a seasonable target is 225 to 250 per year. In meat production most poultrymen are still well short of the efficient feed input—meat output ratio indicated above. But our poultrymen are really on the way.

Our Cover Picture

There is satisfaction in a job of plowing well done, whether it be getting the field ready for a crop or taking part in a provincial plowing match, as the plowman in our cover picture was doing on the Macdonald College farm last month.

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What farmers can do about

The Price Spread

by Lansing P. Shield*

"The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has dropped 9¢ from 52¢ in 1946 to 43¢ in 1954. If the farmer has lost 9¢ out of every food dollar, where has it disappeared? - - - who is the villain?"

IS THE PRODUCER being called upon to make a major sacrifice in his partnership with the processor and distributor? The downward trend in per capita farm income, 8% since 1947 in terms of constant dollars, (which incidentally is the only true measure of income), and the upward trend in per capita non-farm income, 15% in the same period, constitute a serious phenomenon that not only threatens the security of the producer, but the stability of our whole country. Adam Smith, in his theory that all wealth springs from the soil, proved that a long time ago.

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has dropped 9¢ from 52¢ in 1946 to 43¢ in 1954. If the farmer has lost 9¢ out of every food dollar, where has it disappeared?

There are normally three groups who split up the food dollar — the producer, the processor, and the distributor. If the producer's share is reduced, then the burden of proof is on the other two partners in the marketing process.

Is the processor the villain? Processors' profits have dropped from 4.1% in 1946 to 2.5% in 1954.

Is the distributor the villain? Over a period of many years the net profit of the food chains has averaged less than 1½ cents of the consumer's food dollar. In 1946, when the farmer's share was 52¢, the food chains were taking 1.8¢ of that same dollar for profit. Today that profit has dropped to 1.3¢ out of each dollar. So the processor and food retailer together are actually getting 2¢ less out of each food dollar than they were in 1946. The mystery gets deeper! Instead of looking for 9¢, we must now find 11¢.

Distributors have steadily cut that part of the food dollar which is used for expenses. According to Jack Logan, President of the National Association of Food Chains, despite higher costs all along the line, particularly labor costs, retailers now take only 18½¢ to cover

the entire cost of food distribution as compared with about 25¢ back in 1933.

But we are still trying to track down the villain who is taking the 9¢ (and more) away from the farmer. By the process of elimination, we are getting closer to the actual culprit.

Now here is where some of the 9¢ has gone! Transportation costs have moved up sharply under the double impact of hauling food greater distances and greatly increased freight and trucking costs. This increased cost of transportation, plus some extra taxes, accounts for 2¢ of the missing 9¢. This extra 2¢ seems like a modest charge when we realize modern transportation has eliminated the seasons by bringing to every table in every city and hamlet in the United States, fresh fruits and vegetables the year round.

Now this leaves 7¢ which we haven't accounted for. Where is it? At first glance it looks as though the big villain is higher labor costs. It's easy to conclude that here we have at last cornered the villain. Some of the responsibility for the increased spread must be borne by labor, but with a little thought it is equally easy to prove that labor is not, by any means, the villain.

Steadily, with slight interruptions, year by year production per man hour has increased at a more rapid pace than the wages paid to non-farm employees. In the canning and preserving industry, for example, the output per man hour has increased more than 30% since 1945, according to government figures, and real wages only 11% in terms of constant dollars. The great technological advances made in food processing and retail distribution have more than offset higher hourly wages.

The Villain Cornered!

The real villain is hidden inside the package. The American consumer has been demanding built-in maid service in the form of ready-for-the-stove, and more recently, ready-for-the-table, precooked meals. Since 1947 there has been an amazing revolution in food preparation and packaging. You will find most of the missing 7¢ of the consumer's food dollar in the processing of prepared meats, frozen chicken pies, cake mixes, pre-packaged fruits and vegetables, frozen soups and hundreds of other ready-to-serve items. Today, in a typical large super market, the customer may buy 570 items where the servant is inside the package. To put him there has cost millions of dollars in new equipment and complicated and expensive manufacturing processes. These costs have to come out of the consumer's dollar. This is

* Lansing P. Shield is president of the Grand Union Company an Eastern U.S. retail food chain. This article is made up of excerpts from his speech before the New Jersey Agricultural Society earlier this year.

the price the housewife is paying for getting out of the kitchen — for hiring the invisible cook. As further evidence that prepackaging and built-in maid service are the villains that account for the overwhelmingly large share of the missing 7¢, it can be pointed out that in the case of some basic items such as butter, potatoes, and poultry, today the farmer is receiving substantially the same share of the consumer's food dollar as he did in 1946.

It is a significant fact that as the income of the average family rises, the percentage of that income spent for food remains constant. Thirty years ago, 25% of the disposable income of the average family went to pay the food bill. If today we ate the same food we consumed 30 years ago, less than 20% of our income would be going for food. But we are eating more and better foods today so we are still spending 25% of our income for food. As the consumer's income gets larger, so does the consumer's food dollar, and farmer, processor and distributor all benefit.

So the increasing price spread in itself is not necessarily injurious to the farmer. On the other hand, the phenomenon of a decline in farm income, accompanied by a rise in non-farm income, has extremely serious implications.

We distributors have been endeavoring to work with producers and farm organizations to relieve the drain on farm income by aggressively promoting farm products. We shall try to redouble our efforts in this direction. Yet even with the closest cooperative approach between the retailer and the farmer, the problem of declining farm income will still remain.

Something more — something new — must be added . . .

There Is a Solution

The producer must put the invisible cook to work for him. He must build in his products some of the services the consumer is demanding. Years ago the chain food retailer took on an additional function — that of the wholesaler, and the chain industry has grown by leaps and bounds ever since.

It is my strong conviction that the time is here when the producer should move vigorously into the processing field. In this way he will assure himself of a greater share of the consumer's food dollar and he picks up the profit that is now going to the so-called "middle man". He receives more consumer dollars by adding a function. Also, fruits and vegetables prepackaged and prepared at the source, substantially increase consumer demand. Prepackaging saves waste due to spoilage, thus conserving more of the consumer's dollar for the grower. A further important consideration is the development of a constant repeat demand for the producer's own labels. As his brand gains customer acceptance, the grower is assured of more stable prices for his products and a permanent market. Within the foreseeable future, almost

all perishable items now sold in the store will be packaged at the source. Packaging most fresh products at the store level or by the middle-man is impractical and expensive. Furthermore, it does not get the product to the consumer in its most perfect form.

Co-ops Would Help

Now many growers may say that they're not big enough to get into prepackaging — they can't afford to put the invisible cook to work for them. This problem has already been solved in many sections of the country by growers forming packaging co-ops and creating a steady demand for their own brands. As the marketing system changes and the need for large quantity purchases increases, buyers are inclined to deal with cooperative groups which can supply sufficient quantities of merchandise of uniform quality.

In this revolution which is going on in our marketing system, the opportunity is being presented both to the small farmer and the large producer to become even more important parts of the marketing process. Along with this marketing revolution goes a record increase in mouths to feed.

And so, instead of being uncertain about the future, the farmer has every reason to look forward with confidence to larger markets and a larger share of the consumer dollar.

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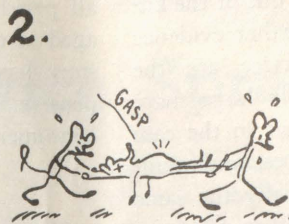
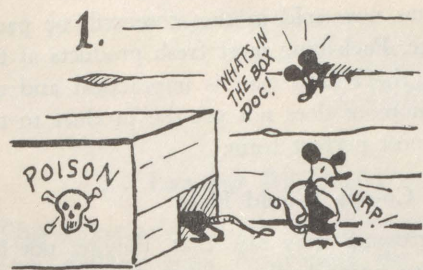


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Control

RATS and MICE

by F. O. Morrison

HOUSE MICE live in our buildings the year around. Given food and shelter they multiply fast. One house mouse in captivity has produced 100 young in a year. When seven weeks old her offspring began having families of their own. This species destroys millions of dollars worth of food and stored goods annually. They spoil much more than they eat.

Each rat eats 40 lbs of food (minimum value \$3.00) per year. Still we harbor twice as many rats as we do people on our farms and at least one for every five people in our cities, at an annual cost of \$9.00 to \$10.00 per rat per year in food eaten or destroyed. Probably no other animal pest associated with man can be condemned on as many different counts as can rats. Along with the food they destroy or make unfit to eat, they spread diseases to man and to domestic animals. Their gnawing habits cause extensive damage to wooden doors, partitions, grain, bags, cartons and the like.

Short-tailed field mice produce 5 to 10 litters a year. Five or six weeks after birth they are ready to reproduce. Injury to trees and shrubs occurs when other food such as weed and grass seeds grow scarce or hard to find. This is usually in the winter and spring, but damage can occur early. By late fall many field mice seek the shelter of houses and barns for the winter.

Control of Mice Indoors

Traps, strategically placed across routes of travel, such as runs between the woodbox and the wall, are still as effective as ever in the house. Peanut butter smeared on the trigger surface is a good bait and can't be stolen as cheese can. It can be sprinkled with rolled oats to supply a trail of food. Cotton or other nesting material tied to the trigger is good bait too.

If there are a lot of mice in a big place poisons are in order. The anticoagulant poisons such as warfarin, which cause death from internal bleeding, are much safer than such violent and dangerous poisons as strychnine. They are more readily accepted too. The anticoagulants can be purchased as ready mixed baits

or as 0.5% poison concentrates to be mixed one part with 19 parts of a dry cereal such as yellow corn meal, or a mixture of this and rolled oats. A little confectioner's sugar (5%) and some vegetable oil (5%) help. Since mice must take several successive meals for good results, put bait out in little piles in protected places. Baiting stations can be made of cigar boxes with entry and exit holes cut and lids nailed down, or with stove pipes or boards nailed at an angle along the wall to make a runway, or overturned troughs, etc. The mouse is a 'stay-at-home' and a nibbler. Baiting stations need to be set up at frequent intervals.

Where a summer cottage or home is being closed up for the winter, sprinkle 50% wettable DDT about where mice must run through it to get to food. They lick this off their feet and poison themselves.

Control of Field Mice

Injury is usually most serious to the bark of orchard trees, nursery stock, small fruit bushes and shrubbery. But whole plantations of young Scotch pine have been killed by girdling and seedling trees of all species cut off. Young trees are preferred but none are immune. Even 50-year old apple trees have been girdled. When there has been a favourable season, field mouse populations may be very large and damage heavy during the winter.

Well prepared baits properly used will kill most of the mice and sometimes all of them. One of the most effective poisons is zinc phosphide. It is highly poisonous, readily taken and retains its effectiveness for three weeks or more exposed to air on dry bait, for a shorter time on moist bait. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in fats. Mix two parts by weight of finely powdered zinc phosphide (a grey powder) with one part of powdered magnesium carbonate and dust one half ounce of the mixture over 10 quarts of apple cubes or three quarts



of steamed rolled oats. Or put one pound of zinc phosphide in 10 to 20 ounces of mineral oil and mix with 98 lbs of steamed rolled oats or boiled wheat. Place single apple cubes or small spoonful of bait in runways, in ruts or furrows, or in open tiles or in baiting stations made by placing forkfuls of hay or mulch about. Three to five stations should be set up under an average size tree. Hiding bait in runways, tile or mulch protects other wild life.

Strychnine may be used in baits but is more hazardous to other animals. It does not lose its killing power even when exposed for long periods, so remains dangerous to anything which finds it. (If you plan to use strychnine write to Dr. Morrison, Department of Entomology, Macdonald College, P.Que., for a suggested bait formula, directions for mixing, and precautions to take—Farm Editor).

Control Rats

Rats need shelter. Don't give it to them. Shut them out of buildings and eliminate hiding places. Close all holes in exterior walls of building by covering them with hardware cloth or heavy screen. Metal flashing should be placed on the bottom of doors and on door sills, and on jambs (in fact wherever the rats can get foothold for gnawing) up to a height of 3 ft. Automatic closing mechanisms on frequently used doors are valuable. And don't forget to screen around pipes. Round pipes passing through irregular holes in cement or plaster leave plenty of room for rats to squeeze past.

Allow no access to the spaces between walls, between ceilings and floors, under or around boxed in piping, etc. Where extensive alterations are being made or new buildings built, plan on rat proofing. Make use of cement and metal. Cement floors and raised cement foundations, sheet metal on or between walls to a height of two feet above the floor, or better still metal lath and cement plaster on the inside to window height, are desirable. The cement can be continuous with a cement floor or the lath continuous under a wooden floor.

Hiding places inside and outside buildings should be eliminated. Stack grain sacks or boxes, etc., out from walls on platforms raised eighteen inches from the floor. Never pile lumber or any stored material on the floor. Build small outdoor chicken coops up on blocks, not resting on the ground. Avoid outdoor accumulation of old empty cans, boxes, etc. Burn the combustible material. Flatten out all cans, etc., with a roller or tractor and bury, if possible.

Having shut the rats out and exposed them, starve them. Allow no piles of screenings, leakage from granaries, or exposed garbage. Keep garbage cans tightly covered and keep an adequate number so that there is no overflow. Bury vegetables discarded from garden or storage. Set hog feeders, chicken feeders, etc., in the open where spillage can be cleaned up at once. Without

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food and shelter the rat is doomed. A certain amount of shelter he can provide by burrowing, but not enough for all.

Poisoning campaigns keep numbers down but are usually spasmodic efforts and never permanent relief measures unless other steps are taken too. There are many rat poisons. All of them are poisonous to other animals as well but some much less so than others. Most of them have to be incorporated into rat food or water. A few can be scattered about and will kill rats that walk in them.

The only poisons advisable for home use are, fortified red squill, antu, and the anticoagulant poisons (e.g. warfarin, coumachlor, pival, pivalyn and fumarin). Red Squill and antu are most effective if the rats are first accustomed to accepting a certain type of food in certain places, then the food is poisoned. Enough food and baiting stations must be supplied to kill all rats at one feeding, as they rapidly learn to avoid the poisoned bait, especially bait containing antu. Unused bait should be destroyed. Antu should not be tried again for several months as experienced rats will avoid it.

The anticoagulants are the most popular and successful materials in use today. With anticoagulants, bait piles can be kept renewed for several weeks or until no further feeding is observed. Then all unused bait should be gathered up and destroyed.

For The Farm Mechanic . . .

The Farm Workshop

NOW THAT outside jobs are being cleaned up, and there are fewer days when outside work can be done, we begin to turn our attention to inside jobs. One of the first that should be attended to is the straightening up and tidying up of the farm shop.

On too many farms this is a badly neglected work centre. Emergency repairs are required every once in a while. In our haste to get back to the job that was interrupted, tools are simply tossed on the bench or dropped on the floor. Scraps of wood and metal are often left where they fell, or tossed into a corner. The lumber pile or perhaps the rack for steel bars and rods is left in a disarranged state.

The farm shop, while not an actual source of income on the farm, can be a very important way to save money. It provides the facilities for doing emergency repairs on buildings and machinery, and for making improvements. Most people recognize the desirability of keeping their farm shop tidy and tools in convenient order. This is not very easy to do in some shops. Even when the owner's intentions are the very best, disorder is likely to be the rule.

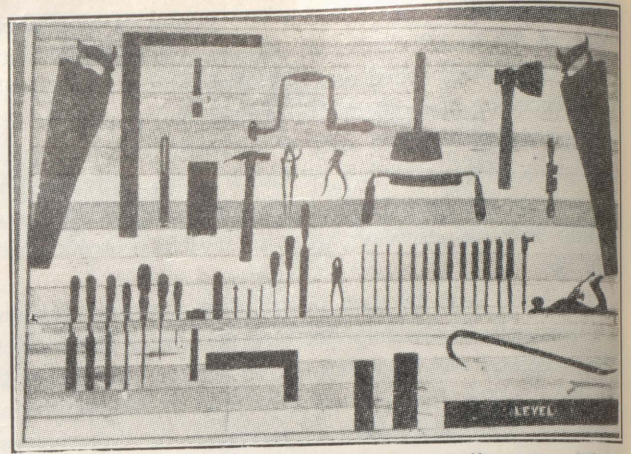
The ease in which tools can be put in their proper places and a shop cleaned up has a great deal to do with the condition in which the shop is kept. There is no incentive to try to keep a shop tidy where the lighting is poor, the floor is rough, the work benches narrow and possibly rickety. This is especially true if there is no special provision for the stowing of tools.

Good Lighting Essential

One of the most important things in a good farm shop is lighting. If you have not got plenty of window space over the work bench, and good artificial light, this could well be a first step in improving your shop facilities. A good sized window with sash that has small panes of glass is likely to be preferred. Although the small panes may be harder to keep clean than a large sheet, accidents will happen in the shop, and it is easier and cheaper to replace a small pane than a large one. If you wish to improve the artificial lighting, a fluorescent fixture to carry two 48 inch long fluorescent tubes over the work bench. Another fixture over the open area where you place farm machines for overhaul will also be well worth the investment. While you are at it, it is a good idea to install convenient outlets for trouble lights and portable power tools.

Smooth Floor Desirable

If your farm shop has a dirt floor, or even an old



Tool board with tools removed shows silhouettes. This system helps keep order.

concrete floor, it will be very difficult to keep clean and will not be a good surface to work on. A concrete floor that is trowelled smooth with a steel trowel is much better, even though it may be harder on edged tools should they fall off the work bench. Some people like to have a floor sloped to a drain so that machines can be washed before they are overhauled. If you wish to install a drain, make sure there is a good sized sump, perhaps not less than eighteen inches square and a foot deep where mud and trash can settle instead of running into the drain and tending to clog it up. If machines are well hosed off before they are brought into the shop, the floor drain should not be necessary.

Tool Storage

For hand tools, even hand power tools, that are in frequent use, nothing can beat the silhouette method of wall storage. Sometimes a criticism is made that the wall space required for stowing all the tools in this manner is too great. This should not be necessary. If the wall surface required tends to become excessive hinged panels can be used.

The silhouette method involves hanging the tool on a screw hook on a wall board or wall panel, such as 1/2" plywood. Outline the tool with pencil then fill in the outline with a dull black paint. The exposed portion of the board can be painted in any desirable colour, so long as it contrasts with the black outline.

A quick glance at the board will show us what tools are out and what are on hand. If a tool is borrowed, it is a simple matter to chalk in the name of the borrower and date on the black outline of the tool. Panels of this kind, placed close to the work centres, are just about as convenient as possible. It requires very little more effort to replace the tool on the panel than to drop it on the work bench. There is certainly no danger of damage, if the method of hanging on the panel is secure. Tools on

the bench can be damaged by being knocked against other tools, or falling off onto the floor.

Tools for Your Shop

It is not possible to set out a list of tools that you should have in your farm shop. In the first place, tool requirements have proved different from farm to farm. What is even more important, the ability to handle tools varies from one farmer to another. It should be obvious that no farmer should invest in a tool unless he knows how to, or can learn how to handle it properly. He should see sufficient amount of use for a tool to make his investment worthwhile. On this basis there are a large number of tools in farm shops which cannot be justified, however, as "hobby" equipment, there is a place for them. When tools are bought, a medium to good quality should be considered. Poor quality tools will soon fail for one reason or another. On the other hand buying the very highest quality may not be justifiable.

Many of the same things can be said respecting the supply of lumber, metal, bolts and other materials that should be carried in the farm shop. This is a matter on which the owner must make his own decision based on the amount of work he does and is likely to do.

A Farm Shop on Every Farm

Every farm needs a farm shop even if it is only a small corner room in the implement storage building, it will at least serve as a storage place for the most necessary tools for simple carpentry and mechanical work. Usefulness of the shop depends a good deal on how neat and tidy it can be kept. When properly arranged very little extra effort is required to keep a farm shop in good shape.

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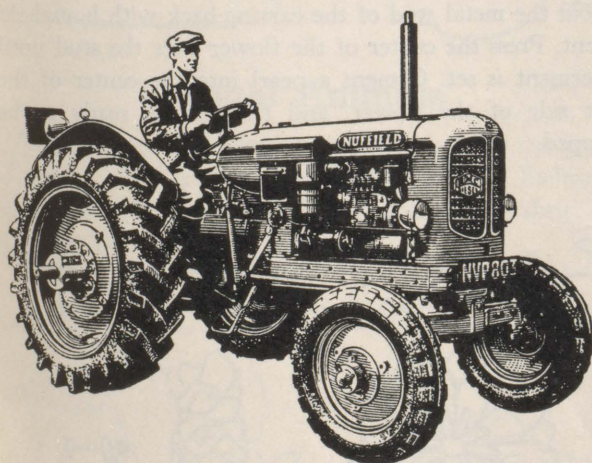
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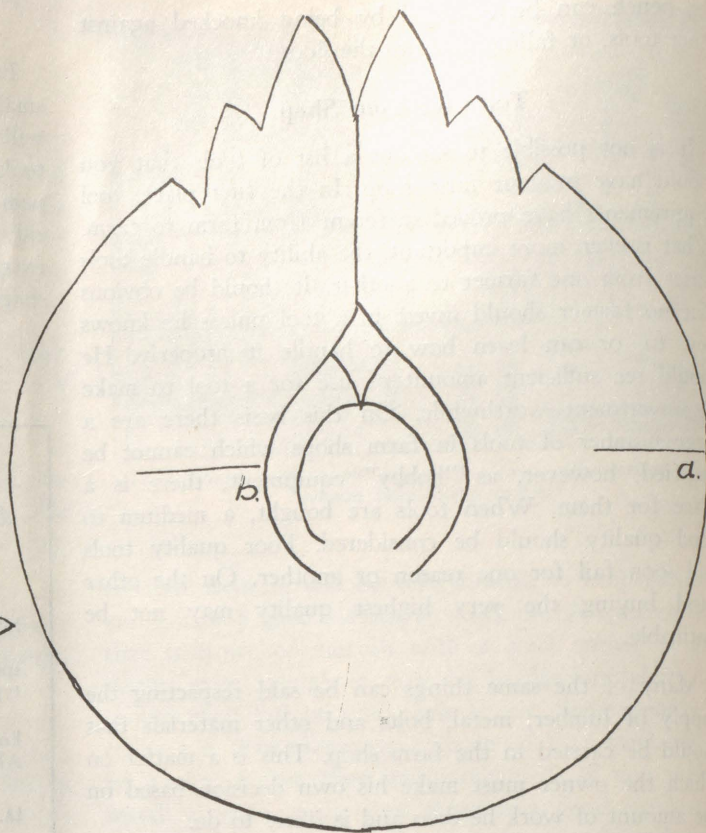
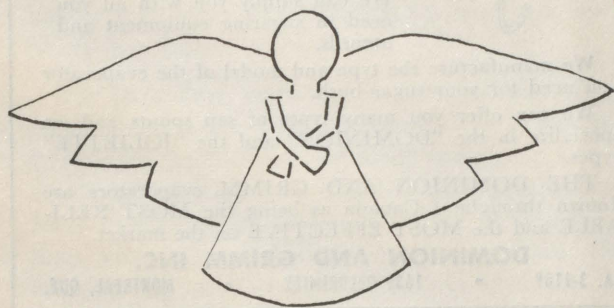
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The Homemaker's Page . . .

Little Christmas Gifts



**"And merrier still the more that share
On Christmas Day in the morning".**

MERRIER STILL, if the gifts are made. Little gifts, not elaborate, not expensive, but chosen to give pleasure, carry Christmas wishes worked into every stitch. Make them these long December evenings. Tune the radio to Christmas carols, light the fireplace, draw up a comfortable chair, and begin.

Cut Christmas angels from a sheet of aluminum household foil, the foil from cigarette boxes, silver-starred gift wrapping or plain heavy white paper. Trace the pattern above on the paper or foil. Cut with scissors along every black line. Slip Slot (a) through Slot (b) and bend down the arms. That is all.

Set them on the branches of the Christmas tree. Print names on the wings for place cards for the Christmas table. For the mantelpiece, use fire-proof foil and set over small candles which light a flame halo.

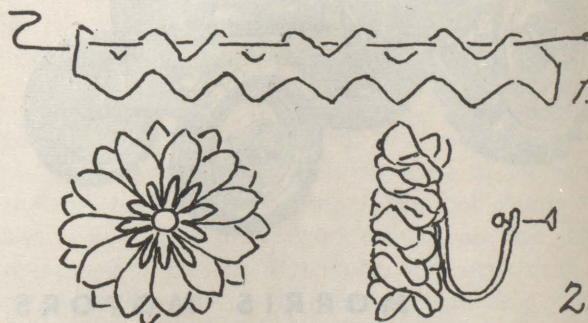
Rickrack Earrings

One card of rickrack makes three pair of dainty flower earrings. Metal backs and pearls for the centres can be purchased from any handicraft or art supply house.

For each earring, cut a strip of rickrack 24 inches long. Fold in half with points matching exactly. Thread

a needle with strong thread. Take several firm stitches through the first point of the folded edge. Gather 23 points on the thread, the first stitch under the points, the second over, as illustrated in the diagram. Clip any excess length. Take a last stitch through the first point, draw up the thread very tight and fasten securely.

Coat the metal stud of the earring-back with household cement. Press the center of the flower over the stud until the cement is set. Cement a pearl into the center of the right side of the flower, and this gift is ready to be wrapped.



Hosiery Bags

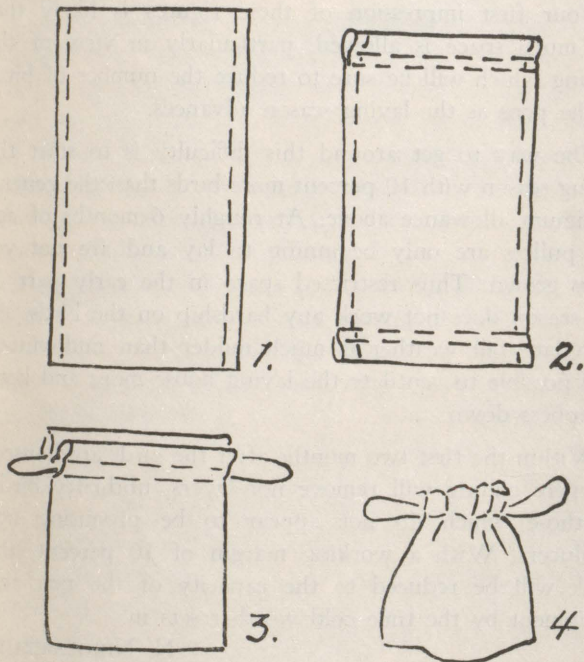
Slip soiled nylons into nylon mesh hosiery bags. Squeeze through soapy water, then rinse. No snags ruin these stockings!

Buy $\frac{1}{2}$ yard nylon curtain marquisette

1 roll nylon seam binding

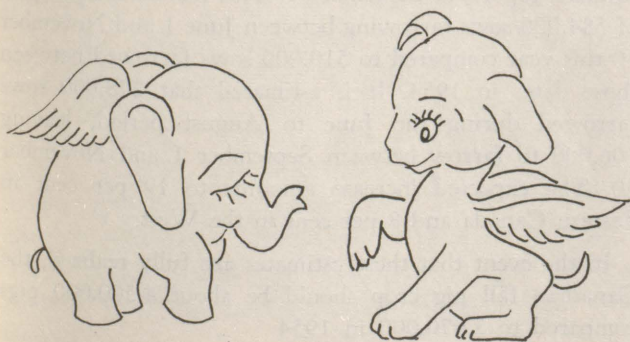
Cut the marquisette in strips about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Straighten the ends.

1. Stitch a very narrow hem on each side of the strip.
2. On each end, turn a one-inch hem. Stitch one seam on the hem-edge and another $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the first to form a casing for the ribbon.
3. Fold through the center and stitch the sides together as far as the first hem line.
4. Run a 24-inch piece of seam binding through the casing and tie in a bow.



Angel Animals

The elephant and puppy were designed for the pocket of a small girl's apron or a small boy's overall. Embroider in outline stitch, or cut from contrasting fabric and applique with blanket stitch.



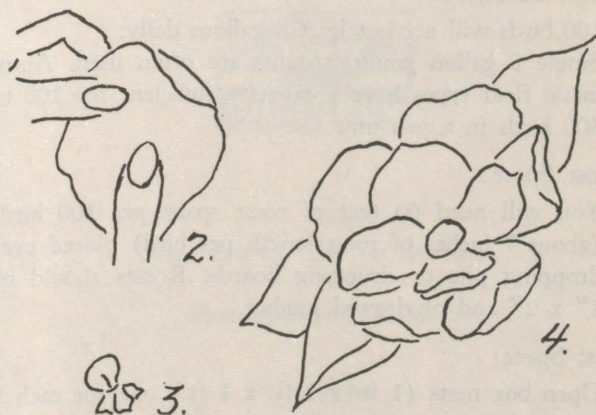
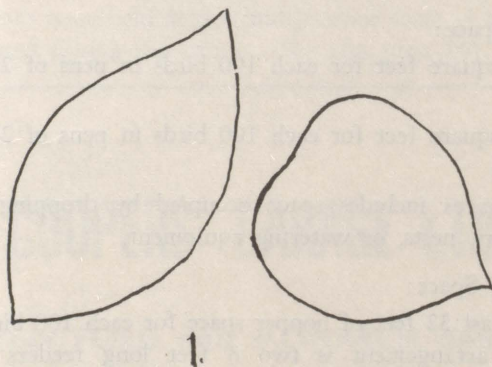
Starched Flowers

1. Explore the scrap bag for dainty or gay-coloured fabrics. Cut petals and leaves, two of each for they are made double, on true bias. The exact pattern is unimportant, each piece is shaped and trimmed later. Skilful fingers plus imagination can produce roses, pansies, violets, daisies or those exotic flowers that never grow in earthly gardens.

2. Coat the wrong side of the first petal or leaf with library paste or thick laundry starch. Press over the wrong side of a second piece. With thumbs in the center, stretch the bias and mould into the desired shape. Pinch the inner end into a pleat. Dry, then trim and shape the edges.

3. For centers, gather a circle of fabric over a small wad of cotton batting. Jewelled centers can be made by cementing pearls, rhinestones or sequins as for the rickrack earrings.

4. Arrange the leaves and tack together. Stitch the larger petals to the leaves, then the smaller, and last the center to cover any stitches which may show. Whip the center back to a small gold safety pin or brooch bar.



MARJORIE JENKINS.

Profits from Poultry . . .

Prepare for Winter Management of Layers

PULLETS on summer range usually have lots of room to get around in for feeding and exercise. When the birds are confined in winter quarters, it is an abrupt change in their living habits. Housing problems in the laying pens, aggravated by colder weather, increase the difficulties of late fall and winter management of the flock.

Layers must have enough space to exercise, feed, and roost without hindrance, interference, or discomfort. If the laying house does not provide this egg production will drop and pen dampness will increase. Diseases, feather-picking, and other vices are sure to follow.

Many studies have been made to find out the space requirements for layers that will give best results. The following summary sets the minimum standards for the dual-purpose breeds (Barred Rocks; New Hampshire; Rhode Island Red; Light Sussex and Cross-breds of these are most common). This could serve as a general guide for housing layers.

Floor Space:

400 square feet for each 100 birds in pens of 200 or less.

300 square feet for each 100 birds in pens of 200 or more.

This area includes space occupied by dropping pits, feeders, nests, or watering equipment.

Feeding Space:

At least 32 feet of hopper space for each 100 birds.

Best arrangement is two 8 feet long feeders open from both sides.

Water Allowance:

100 birds will need at least 8 gallons daily.

Single 8 gallon poultry founts are often used. Automatic float types have a capacity sufficient for 200 to 300 birds in a pen unit.

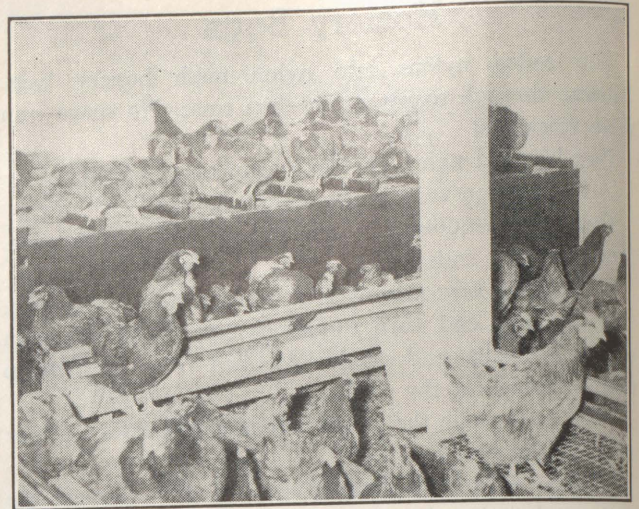
Roost Space:

You will need 60 feet of roost space per 100 birds (about 7 inches of roost length per bird) placed over dropping pits or dropping boards. Roosts should be 2" x 2" and of dressed lumber.

Nest Space:

Open box nests (1 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft.) one for each 5 layers if this type is used.

Two "community type" nests 2 ft. x 8 ft. long will look after 100 birds.



Pullets in good quarters make profitable layers.

Your first impression of these figures is likely that too much space is allowed, particularly in view of the culling which will be sure to reduce the number of birds in the pens as the laying season advances.

The way to get around this difficulty is to start the laying season with 10 percent more birds than the general minimum allowance above. At roughly 6 months of age the pullets are only beginning to lay and are not yet fully grown. Thus restricted space in the early part of the season does not work any hardship on the birds. As even late fall weather is much milder than mid-winter, it is possible to ventilate the laying house more and keep dampness down.

Within the first two months after the birds are housed, a severe culling will remove non-layers, unthrifty birds, or those which do not appear to be promising egg producers. With a working margin of 10 percent, the flock will be reduced to the capacity of the pen and equipment by the time cold weather sets in.

N. NIKOLAICZUK.

Larger Pig Crop Expected . . .

The 1955 fall pig crop is expected to be about 14 per cent above the crop in the fall of 1954, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates based on farmers' reports at September 1. This reflects the prospect of 584,000 sows farrowing between June 1 and November 30 this year compared to 510,000 sows farrowed between those dates in 1954. It is estimated that 278,000 sows farrowed during the June to August period, leaving 306,000 to farrow between September 1 and November 30. The expected increase amounts to 19 per cent in Eastern Canada and 8 per cent in the West.

In the event that these estimates are fully realized, the Canadian fall pig crop should be about 4,500,000 pigs compared to 3,970,000 in 1954.

FARM FORUM

News and Views

THE QUEBEC Farm Forum Association must face the facts. With another season begun we are still critically short of forums. Of approximately 12,000 English speaking farmers in the province only about 900 are forum members. In other words there is an untapped potential of 13 out of every 14 farmers. Why do we have this situation?

There are likely many reasons. However, how many Quebec farmers are there who are not aware that Farm Forum exists? Six thousand might be a safe estimate. One would be perfectly justified in adding 4,000 to the 6,000 who have never heard of it and say that at least 10,000 do not realize the value that Farm Forum could be to them.

Lack of knowledge concerning Farm Forum would indicate that somewhere our publicity campaign has slipped, and slipped badly. The printed word and the radio are two mediums of communication. But a third, and as yet untouched one as far as Quebec is concerned, is the fieldman. Almost three quarters of the Forums reporting last year indicated that they considered a fieldman would be of great assistance to them.

It is generally assumed that the fieldman as the name implies, works in the country among the people whom it is possible to interest. It would not be realistic to believe that a fieldman should be responsible for telling the public that there is such a thing as Farm Forum. However, he would be the person who could be expected to go into the community and organize, answer questions, and explain Farm Forum. As well he would act as a direct link between the Provincial office and the local Forums.

If we were to assume that all the rural English speaking population of Quebec knew that such a thing as Forum existed, how could a fieldman be used to best advantage? It must be considered that the area concerned covers a distance of 1,000 miles. The very fact of distance makes the financing of one fieldman for the whole province prohibitive. It might be possible to use part time help, that is one fieldman for one or two counties, provided that enough people were available who had attended two or three "Leadership Forums" or had other leadership training.

In some areas experience has shown that this system of a number of part-time fieldman actually works to better advantage than having one fieldman try to cover a whole province. For one thing it is possible for these men to come to know all the people in a district or county. This is not possible if a single fieldman must cover a province. Furthermore an outsider entering a community will not appreciate the problems of that community as quickly as someone living on the next sideroad.

Apart from the initial work of the fieldman, it must be kept clearly in mind that if this work is not followed up quickly much of the results gained may be lost. If a Forum is organized and starts to flounder for example, the fieldman should be near enough to them to help them out.

Considering these things, it would seem that should fieldmen become a possibility for Farm Forums in Quebec, much thought must be given to the program which it is hoped they will carry out and the method used in developing it.

LESLIE G. YOUNG.

Leadership Forum Report

The Compton-Sherbrooke-Stanstead Leadership Forum accomplished many things during the 5-day course at the Willard home in East Clifton, Quebec. Twenty participants from the Counties of Brome, Pontiac, Sherbrooke and Compton attended the Forum under the direction of Floyd Griesbach, National Farm Forum Secretary, and Leslie Young, Quebec Farm Forum Secretary.

Studied during the sessions were public speaking, small group discussion, duties of officers, leadership principles, program planning, conducting formal and informal meetings, and leading recreation. One afternoon's project was a community study. The group visited three farms and a woolen mill in the area. On two occasions public meetings were held to put into practice some of the ideas discussed during the course. (See also page 19).

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*Greater Returns from Livestock . . .***More Beef Through
Better Breeding**

THE RAPID spread of the feed-gain test for young beef bulls promises to eliminate guess work in the selection of herd sires with proven ability to get fast-gaining steers. Official U.S. tests prove that steers from bulls selected in this way make up to 10 percent faster gains than commercial cattle.

Here is how the testing system works. Promising family lines from all the beef breeds are put under test. Two to four young bulls from each line are chosen then mated to selected cows from the same family line. Bulls which result from these first matings are tested at a feeding station where they all get the same feed and management. Highest gaining bulls, on the basis of this test, are kept to continue the family line. The best bloods lines are closed and no new blood introduced. If serious faults show up as a result of the inbreeding the family line is discarded.

This new advance in scientific breeding has already resulted in farmer-breeders looking for more than pedigrees when they seek a new herd sire. It will not be too long before the Breed Associations will require growth and rate of gain information for breeding stock sold.

While it is unlikely that long-cherished beef type and conformation will cease to attract buyers to fat-stock shows and sales, only the breeder who can back up blue ribbons with proven-ability sires in his stables will be sure of a future in the cattle world.

**Dairy Cow Type Selection
Not Reliable**

The objective of most dairymen is to build up a herd capable of high milk production on farm grown roughage feed with a minimum of concentrate feeding.

Selection for type alone, that is judging the cow on the basis of general appearance, dairy character, body capacity, and her milk producing system, seems to be an unreliable guide to milk production ability. Only reliable records can provide this information for you.

According to a study of 40,000 Holstein-Friesian records made by Dr. W. J. Tyler of the University of Wisconsin there does appear to be some relation between type-score and production but much less than many people believe. His findings show a difference of 15 pounds butterfat and 400 pounds of milk between an Excellent and Very Good cow. The difference is just about the same on the average, between Very Good and Good Plus cows. The same average difference is found between each Holstein-Friesian type classification. Dr. Tyler's study deals only with cows whose dams and sires have been rigidly culled for generations to maintain breed characteristics.

Other investigators studying milk records of large numbers of individual cows of various breeds under good farm conditions (U.S. Dairy Herd Improvement regulations) find no important relationship between type-judging characteristics and their milk production ability.

It is not impossible to have both type and production in our dairy breeds. But as Dr. Tyler points out " . . . selection for type alone will not greatly improve production, nor will selection for production only greatly improve type."

**New Test May Help
Milk Pricing**

For many years dairy farmers have felt that the butterfat test was not a fair way to price milk. Butterfat makes up only 30 percent of the total milk solids. The milk protein, milk sugar, and mineral make up the other 70 percent. Farmers have suspected for a long time that payments on butterfat alone means herds that might produce a higher proportion of the nutritionally more valuable solids-not-fat are losing money that should be rightly earning more.

Tied in with a satisfactory test for solids-not-fat is the possibility for breeding and selection to reduce butterfat content of milk and increase the non-fat portion if that is possible. Several research investigators are working on the testing problem. One investigator, Dr. N. S. Golding of Washington State College, has worked out an experimental testing machine capable of doing 16 milk samples in 20 minutes. The system he uses is simple and little training is required for testers. It has been found fairly accurate to date.

It is to be hoped that this or some other test will be found in the near future to correct the obvious inadequacies of the present milk pricing system. A new pricing system would pay so much per point for butterfat and pay a higher price per point for solids-not-fat. The result would likely be higher prices to farmers for their milk. Indications are that it may not be too far in the future before this important change is made.

**Bang's Disease Eradication
Stepped Up**

Brucellosis infection (Bang's Disease) in a dairy herd causes a 20 percent reduction in milk production. In other words you might say one cow in five is cancelled out as a milk producer. Loss of calves due to abortion is also very heavy in infected herds.

Bang's disease in dairy and beef cattle caused estimated losses of \$90 million in the U.S. in 1946 according to a survey made at that time. One out of 20 cows on the average were found to be reactors. From 1946 to the

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MONTREAL

present time an extended program of Brucellosis control has been conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Losses have been reduced by half. Now only one cow in 40 on the average is infected. Yet on many individual farms there is thought to be a very high incidence of Bang's disease, often unknown to the farmer, in herds that have never been tested.

Present promotional campaigns urge wider use of the simple milk or cream ring test to locate infected herds followed up by blood tests to identify the individual animals with the disease. Reactors are slaughtered and replaced by vaccinated calves. All non-infected calves are vaccinated at the time of the tests. All farmers are urged to vaccinate new crops of calves as they come along. General clean up and disinfection of the yards and stables is a required program on farms where reactors are found. There are now 65,000 U.S. certified Brucellosis-free herds. 360 Brucellosis-free areas have been declared.

* * *

In a number of United States cities, dairies are beginning to sell milk to homes in gallons jugs. The price is about 74 cents a gallon, which works out to a slightly reduced price compared to buying by the quart.

The world cattle population is going up. Latest figures show there are about 877 million head of cattle in the world, one percent more than last year and 18 percent above pre-war.

* * *

500 Films Listed In New Catalogue

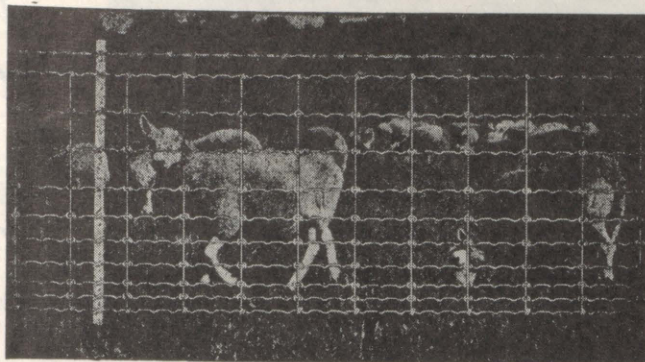
The Provincial Film Library at Macdonald College has now over 500 films available on a loan basis to schools, churches, and community groups in Quebec. A new catalogue listing the films with descriptions and also filmstrips available has been sent out by the Adult Education Service at the college which is in charge of the film library. Copies of the catalogue will be sent on request if your group has not got one.

Subjects included are Agriculture, Citizenship; Community Life; Family and Home Life; Education; Health and Welfare; Sports and Recreation; Creative Arts; Industry and Labour; World Affairs; Geography and Travel; Natural Resources and Wildlife; Transportation and Communication and a section dealing with people of Canada: how they earn their living and their way of life.

Films of direct interest to farmers cover more than 60 subjects. Many other films in the catalogue will be found useful by anyone planning a program for meetings in a rural area. While most of the films are designed to inform and put a point across, they are good entertainment as well. Quite a number of the films are simply designed to be enjoyed by all.

Rental price for films is 50 cents for black and white and \$1.00 for coloured per showing. The borrower pays shipping charges both ways.

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On the farm ... in the classroom ... at the fair or a demonstration ... the alert farm boy is always thinking of newer ways to do things—to show Dad how he is a real partner in the family job of farming. This same eager young man knows that modern farming requires just the right seed varieties to get bigger yields ... the right ration to put faster and cheaper gains on livestock ... the right tractor power to cover more ground at lower cost and with better results.

That's where the all-new, 4-plow Case "400" meets all the standards and objectives that any farm youth wants in a modern tractor. Its all-new engines produce amazingly smooth power at any load ... with a choice of the Powrcel diesel engine that starts directly on diesel fuel at the touch of a button ... or the Powrdyne engine for gasoline, LP-gas or distillate. Its Powr-Range Transmission is just as thrilling ... with eight overlapping forward gears and two reverse. These are only a few of its many advanced features. See them all—see the "400" at your Case dealer.



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"300"



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Provincial Plowing Match Revived

Not since 1918 has there been a provincial plowing match in Quebec. Early in October, however, the Jacques Cartier Agricultural Society took the initiative of organizing regional and provincial contests on land supplied by Macdonald College, and agronome J. A. Lafortune, the spark plug of the three-day event, can be congratulated on the success of this new venture.

The weather for the three days of the contest left much to be desired, and the provincial matches on the final day were run off in heavy and continuous rain. Nevertheless, 13 plowmen turned out to enter the contest on the first day, which was restricted to Jacques Cartier County. In the regional match held the next day 14 entrants appeared, and a number of these earlier contestants appeared again in the lists for the provincial match held on the last day, and which had an entry list of 22. There were entries from as far as Batiscan and Gatineau, but the majority were from near-by farms.

Winner of the Esso trophy, and the gold medal offered by the Salon National de l'Agriculture in the provincial match was Rene Renaud of St. Eustache. Romeo Besner of St. Clet, in second place and winner of the Farm Equipment Manufacturers' Association award, was not far behind the leader in total points. L. J. Stothers of Beech Grove came third to win the Forum trophy, and in fourth place to win the O'Connell trophy was Gilles D'Aoust of Pointe Claire. The Ford Trophy went to Elphege Groulx, in fifth place; the Shell Oil Company prize went to sixth-place Leopold Cardinal of Ste. Rose, and the Dupuis Freres trophy to J. Paul Dagenais, also of Ste. Rose. In addition to their trophies, each of these winners received a cheque from the Imperial Oil Company.

Alan Smith from the H. J. O'Connell farm at Ste. Genevieve led the contestants in the regional match and was awarded the Molson gold medal for his 65% score. Romeo Besner took the CKVL trophy for placing second, Andre Noel of St. Laurent in third place won the Agricultural Society's trophy, and Victor Meloche of Ste. Genevieve received the CIL prize. This match, for which the weather was clear, attracted considerably more spectators than did the provincial match the next day, at which Smith had an off-day, since he placed below Renaud and Besner, both of whom he had beaten at the regional.

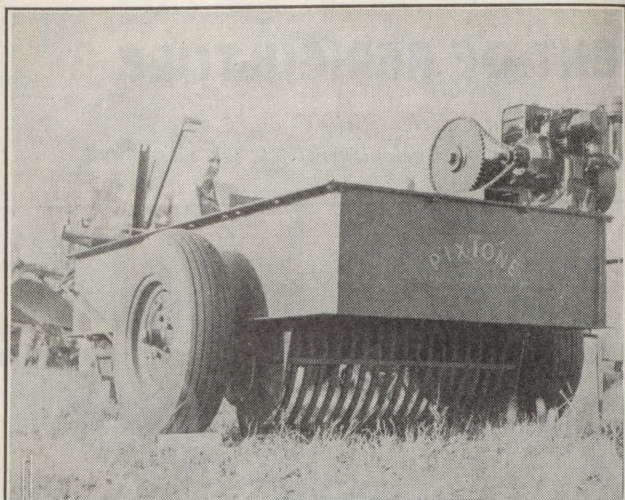


This magnificent carving is typical of the kind of trophies that were presented the winners of the provincial plowing match.

All but one contestant in the county match used hydraulic hitches, though there was a separate class for drawn plows. Topping the list was Elphege Groulx who later placed fifth in the provincial. One point behind was Gilles D'Aoust, fourth place in the provincial. Luc Lauzon, who placed third, did not enter the provincial. Andre Noel placed first among plowmen under 20 years of age, and Roger Lecavallier was the lone entrant in the trailed plow class. Top contestants received cash prizes totalling \$100.

Trophies and prizes were awarded at a banquet held on the evening of the closing day in the dining room at Macdonald College with Arcade Lariviere, president of the Jacques Cartier County Agricultural Society, as master of ceremonies. At the banquet, attended by, among others, Dean George Dion of Macdonald College, Alex McKinney, president of the Canadian Plowmen's Association, Dr. Toupin, president of the Salon National de l'Agriculture, and the Mayor of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. E. Godin, presentations of life memberships in the Agricultural Society were made to Prof. E. A. Lods and to H. J. O'Connell, both recently named Commanders of Agricultural Merit by the Province of Quebec.

Plowing judges were George Hay of Marvel Hill, Ont. and Oscar Lanthier of Montreal, Pierre Marier was secretary for the events.

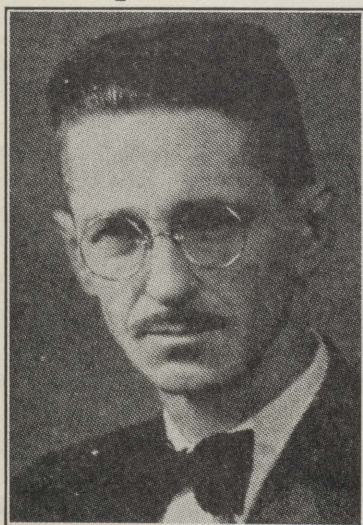


One of the implements in machinery row that got a lot of attention was this stone picker.

Good Machinery Exhibit

Eighteen manufacturers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies took advantage of the occasion to put up exhibits around the match area; demonstrations and explanations of the merits of the various pieces of machinery were freely given throughout the three days of the match. The Department of Agriculture made a special grant to the event, and thirteen other organizations or firms donated prizes or trophies for the contestants. The progress of mechanization was pointed up by the fact that every contestant used a tractor; no horses were to be seen in any of the matches.

Department Member Passes



Mr. Pellerin Lagloire, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, passed away at Quebec on October 9th, following an illness of only a few days' duration.

Mr. Lagloire was a devoted member of the Department for many years and his services to the agricultural profession will be greatly missed. From 1929 until 1936 he acted as Assistant Provincial Entomologist and from 1933 until 1936 he was also Professor of Entomology at the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University. From 1937 until 1940 he was Chief of the Quarantine Division, then followed a year as Chief of the Publicity Division, after which he took charge of the technical publications of the Department. In 1945 he acted as Secretary for the Merit Agricole competition, and in 1946 he assumed the

duties of Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, a post he occupied until his death.

He was a B.A. of the College Ste. Marie in Montreal, and a graduate of the Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. In 1930 he went to Cornell University for advanced studies in entomology, and in 1934 was granted the M.Sc. degree from the University of Laval.

We extend our deepest sympathy to his widow, his four children, and other members of his family.

Salon Competitions To Be Bi-lingual

The National Salon of Agriculture will be open in Montreal between February 17th and 26th, 1956, and once again competitions will be held for valuable prizes. A special effort will be made this year to encourage entries in the English section, for a very serious effort is to be made to have all competitions held in both languages.

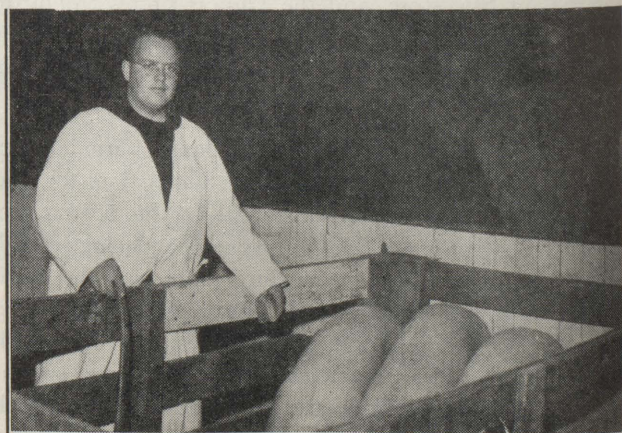
There will be an essay contest for students, an oral examination on general farming practices, a contest to determine how well visitors to the Salon noticed what was shown in the various booths, and a competition on farming knowledge which will be conducted by correspondence. An innovation this year will be competitions in the domain of folklore, the details of which have still to be worked out.

Last year, the prize money for the various competitions came to almost \$2000 and it is confidently expected that the amount will be substantially larger this year. Simpson-Sears, for example, has already promised \$240 in prizes for the essay contests.

Correction

In our report of the sheep placings at the Sherbrooke Fair in the September issue, we credited N. G. Bennett with firsts in the Hampshire classes—this should have read Northern Cheviots.

In Hampshires, H. V. Burns & Son of Cookshire had both champions, five firsts and two seconds in the regular classes. A. J. Lyster had three firsts and two seconds, and Manasan Farm two seconds.



Brother Odon of the St. Benoit Monastery had the best pen of three hogs at Sherbrooke.

Black Cattle Top Sherbrooke Sale

IT WAS Angus year at Sherbrooke this time, and the day of the final judging of the market cattle classes was a red letter one for L. T. Porter of St. Andrews East, who became the first breeder in the history of the Winter Fair to show both the Grand and the Reserve Grand Champion steers.

Although in the market cattle classes the three breeds, Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn, were almost exactly equally divided (42, 40 and 42), the blacks stood at the top of every class and second in four of the five. The first three placings in the various weight classes were as follows: 650-750 pounds; Dr. G. R. McCall first and second, E. T. Webster, North Hatley. 751-850 pounds; L. T. Porter, E. G. Smith, Austin, Dr. McCall. 851-950 pounds; L. T. Porter, H. R. Lockwood, Danville, E. G. Smith. 951-1050 pounds; L. T. Porter, Dr. McCall second and third. Over 1050 pounds; Tom Ride, Hatley, Mrs. Alice Skinner, Senneville, Aubrey Carson, Richmond.

In the group classes, three animals bred by the same exhibitor, only four groups came out to be judged; three Angus, which placed one, two, and four, and one Shorthorn which placed second.

The champion Hereford was shown by Murray Gardiner of North Hatley and the champion Shorthorn by Harold Snaden of Danville. Dr. McCall of Lachute had the best group of three, second place went to Calvin Chapman of Bury, third to J. P. MacIntosh of Bolton Center and fourth to John Mosher of Clarenceville.

Steer prices were down from last year, with the champion being knocked down to Charlie Morantz for \$1.55 as against last year's \$2.30. He donated it immediately to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Montreal, and on re-sale Eaton's bought it for \$1.00. Morantz also bought the reserve champion for \$1.02½ and donated it to the Jewish General Hospital. St. Justine's Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital also received donations from the same buyer. The champion Hereford went for 80¢ to Hygrade Foods, and the Shorthorn was bought by Steinberg's for 50¢.

Morantz Beef, Morantz Meat, Steinbergs, Eaton's Pesner Bros, Wilsil and Canada Packers were the principal buyers, and there were fewer individual bidders than usual at this sale. Morantz, buying on behalf of a number of stores and dealers, took 32 head in all; Steinberg's Sherbrooke branch bid in one of E. T. Webster's Herefords and donated it to the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Breeding Classes Show Quality

The quality of beef cattle raised in the Eastern Townships was well illustrated by the exhibit of breeding stock put on in connection with the Winter Fair. These classes, judged in the early part of the Fair before the market cattle come before the judges, have been a feature for the past few years of the Show, which started out to be strictly a fat stock show and sale twenty-three years ago.

Nichol animals, shown either under the name of Green Hills Farm or Robert Nichol, dominated in the Hereford classes. Robert had the reserve grand champion and the reserve junior champion in the females, Green Hills Farm the male championships, with reserve senior and reserve grand going to E. T. Webster. Green Hills Farm also had the senior female champion, J. C. Routledge of Georgeville the Junior and the grand champion female, and Webster the reserve senior female.

L. T. Porter showed the senior and grand champion bull and cow in the Aberdeen Angus classes; S. L. Kerr of Vaudreuil had the reserve grand champion bull, the junior champion bull, and the reserve senior and grand champion cow. Charles Graham of Ile Perrot had both reserve junior champions.

In the Shorthorn classes, Mrs. Pitfield of Saraguay and C. C. Warner of Lennoxville shared the championship classes, with J. P. P. McIntosh of Bolton Center taking the reserve senior and grand ribbon. Mrs. Pitfield had the senior and grand champion bull, the reserve senior and grand and the junior female, with Warner taking the others.



Three champions: The Grand Champion for L. T. Porter; the Hereford (a 4-H Club steer) for Murray Gardner; and the Shorthorn for Harold Snaden.

Wether Brings Top Price; Hogs Down

A 74 pound wether shown by Mrs. Wesley Nichol brought a record \$5.00 a pound from Steinberg's in spirited bidding, up 50¢ from last year's price. The balance of the lambs sold at prices ranging from 20¢ to 31¢, Eaton's taking eight lots, Canada Packers and Letofsky Bros. four each. A. Pesner took two lots and six other buyers took one lot each. The reserve champion, shown by E. G. Smith of Austin, brought \$1.60 from Morantz Beef Co. D. G. Ross had the first prize pen of lambs in both the under and the over 85 pound class, and the best pen of eight under 85 pounds. E. G. Smith had the first prize pen of eight over 85 pounds.

Brother Odon's market hogs from the St. Benoit du Lac Monastery took the first prize for pen of three and sold to Canada Packers for \$1.10, about one-third the price the top pen sold for last year. Hooker Bros., of Ormstown, with first prize pen of five, sold them to the same buyer for 55¢. The balance of the hogs sold for around 26¢, about the same as last year.

Art Bennett of Sawyerville, who has handled the sale for some years now, kept the bids coming at a rapid clip and Don MacMillan and W. S. Richardson handled the sales slips with despatch. Gerry Rodrigue was the sales manager again and the culling committee consisted of C. A. Staples, Jack McKellar and J. A. Marcoux. Included in the sale were 124 head of market cattle, 139 hogs and 136 lambs.

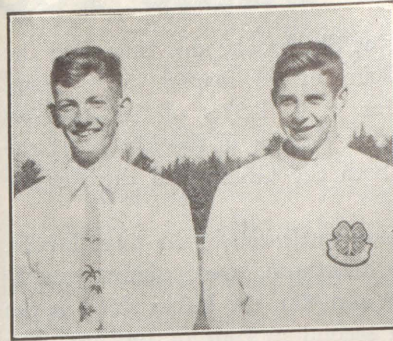
Judges for the various classes were: market cattle, Clint Devlin and Jack Speers; Mr. Devlin also judged the calf club steers. Other calf club entries were judged by R. D. Gilbert of Fredericton, N.B. The Hereford judge was Malcolm Bailey of Uxbridge, John Carter of Aulac, N.B. judged the Shorthorns and H. H. Hunter the Herefords.

Hogs were placed by J. A. Marcoux, Quebec, and breeding hogs by Elgin Senn of Ottawa. X. N. Rodrigue of Quebec judged the sheep in the breeding classes and Alf. Reynolds of Toronto the market lambs.



The champion and reserve champion wethers.

Junior Judges For Toronto



The Royal team:
Terry Lowry and Bob Allen.

Finals in the 4-H judging contests were run off at Sherbrooke during the Winter Fair for beef cattle judging; the other contests are held in connection with the regular exhibition in August and September. This year four teams were

entered, and placed in the following order: Lennoxville, Bob Allen and Bob Bowers; Bury, Marilyn Bennett and Don McLeod; Island Brook, Terry Lowry and Ron Bell; Inverness Doug Robinson and Lyman White.

Following the new pattern begun this year of sending to Toronto to represent the province the two top scorers, rather than the winning team as used to be done, the Quebec team for the Royal consists of Bob Allen and Terry Lowry.

The young judges worked on four classes; one class of breeding females of each of the three beef breeds and a class of Aberdeen Angus steers.

Good Calf Club Show

There was a particularly good turnout of calf club members and their stock to take part in regular class events and in showmanship contests. Placings, first and second, in the various classes were: Junior Shorthorns (9 in class): Audrey Hoy, Calvin Chapman. Junior grade Shorthorns (8 in class): Claudia Groom, Grant McLeod. Senior Shorthorn heifers (9 in class): Charles Warner (championship), Wendell Groom (reserve). Shorthorn groups (11 in class): Charles Warner, Calvin Chapman. Junior Hereford calves (8 in class): Garry Beattie, Aldon Macdonald. Senior Hereford calves (6 in class): Robert Nichol (championship), John Nichol (reserve). Hereford groups (7 in class): John Nichol, Robert Nichol. Steers under 800 pounds (13 in class): Murray Gardiner, Calvin Chapman. Steers over 800 pounds (10 in class): John Nichol, Charles Warner.

Robert Nichol's Hereford went on to the Grand Championship, with Charles Warner's Shorthorn in reserve.

The Grand Champion in the 4-H classes, shown by Murray Gardiner, put up a good fight for top placing in the market cattle classes later in the week, and though nosed out for reserve championship of the show, nevertheless was adjudged champion Hereford and brought a bid of 80¢ a pound from Hygrade Foods. Reserve champion in the 4-H classes was shown by Calvin Chapman and was bought by Canada Packers.

Dear Readers:

The brilliant glory of the autumn leaves has passed and they lie curled and brown on the ground to crunch beneath our feet on our last walk to the sugar place. The limbs of the trees were silhouetted black and bare against the vermillion sunset of Indian Summer. A faint trace of smoke came to our nostrils. There's been a seven acre forest fire four miles away. The woods and the ground are tinder dry. With so many hunters around it is a wonder there aren't more fires reported. Over the week-end the woods were full of the echoes of gun shots. There was also a hunting accident when someone became too anxious to shoot a deer and hit a human instead.

A moose was seen down in the sugar place. He stayed there all the morning, and he was the third one to be reported in the area. At Coaticook one was lasooed in the mill yard and taken to the Quebec zoo.

The C.S.S. Leadership Forum had a very successful week. It was much as Gordon Cairns described it in his first public speech, "We sat down among strangers and it wasn't long till the fellow next to you was the best friend you ever had." The strong feeling of friendship prevailed throughout the week, around the two dining tables seating the twenty-two members and two or three visitors, or in the tight circle of our sessions. The friendship increased when we broke up into smaller groups to discuss ideas and make decisions and it finally got a strong hold when we were appointed to work together on committees. At least I'm sure Pierre and I became very fast friends after planning lunch and arrangements for over a hundred people.

We went there just as ordinary folk and came away with so much confidence in ourselves that we could face a crowd and make a speech like Alice Wilson and Vera Parker did. Or we could chair a meeting of a hundred people in a very diligent manner as Lois Gilbert did on an

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Open Night at the Birchton Hall, or as Pierre Beauregard capably managed an evening of speeches and recreation at the East Clifton Community Hall. Or we could conduct recreation with Richard Green or Bill Thompson: also lead in song like Angus Kennedy when we sang "So long, it's been good to know you" at 10.30 p.m. in Birchton Hall.

The weather was kind, giving us

a couple of very lovely days. The view from Willard's, East Clifton, where the Forum was held, was marvelled at. Each day the leaves seemed to be a gayer motley of colours. It gave us a chance to enjoy ourselves outdoors. Lois and I became quite chummy on a high pinnacle back of the Willard home, from where we could see for miles in four different directions.

We went on a tour on Wednesday afternoon conducted by Don Macmillan, Compton County agronomer and France Bain, chairman of the programme committee. We motored to the Compton County Game Club which comprises 50,000 acres. We stood in a man-made field where deer, bear, moose, coon and partridge come to feed. Nearby was a beaver dam where the beavers had a large house, and there were plenty of signs of their chewing and foot marks in the sand.

We visited Mikeyvon Farms and saw fat Herefords that had never been mealed, pit silos, and pasture improvements. The good-will of the county was brought to our attention when we stopped at Reggie Hodge's farm and were treated to red apples.

At Cookshire we were taken by Mr. Beaudoin on a tour of his woolen mill. We saw one machine convert wool from the washed fleece into single ply yarn. Cloth and blankets were being made there too. The dyeing room was extremely hot and full of moisture. The finished products were brilliant plaids or duller checks and sunset shades of yarn.

We drove home past the Cookshire Farm Forum Picnic Grounds. Floyd and Adeline Griesbach took pictures of some of the beauty spots we passed.

The Women's Institute, local Farm Forums, and East Clifton community did much to assist the committees in planning and carrying out "the best holiday I ever had."

I always thought that the Canadian Adult Education Service was something kept in a room at Macdonald College, but now I know differently, I have some of it. Right in my mind, in my way of talking and in my thoughts. They sent their services to us in books and films and other accommodations. The Bookmobile called at the Forum and Miss Klynes and Miss Wilson visited us at the supper hour.

It was with reluctance that we exchanged autographs and bade each other good-bye; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Griesbach to go to Ontario

and then on to Florida, Angus Kennedy to return to a Farm Forum in Pontiac West, Alan Webb to a Jersey farm in East Farnham, Jean Holden to lead in recreation at Sutton High School, Leslie Young to take up his duties as Quebec Farm Forum Secretary at Macdonald College, Hilda Dougherty and Elva Bennett as Institute president and convenor at Brookbury and Bishopton.

And I returned to the duties of a house and farm and children four

who had managed very well during my absence. George spent his days with his Grandma of whom he is now very fond. So if you get an opportunity to attend a Leadership Forum, make a break as I did. The work will still be there when you get back home. But Oh! It won't look the same.

Sincerely,

Wally.



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Gas Storage of Apples

Gas stored McIntosh apples are now enjoying a premium over fruit stored in the conventional way. W. R. Phillips, of the Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, in Ottawa reports that this premium is willingly paid by the consumer to obtain sound fruit.

It is an unfortunate fault in McIntosh that they frequently become brown at the core during the latter part of their storage life. The fact that such apples appear sound when purchased creates a feeling of deception in the mind of the purchaser. This state of affairs has had a very depressing effect on apples sales.

Gas storage gives promise of correcting this condition. The higher temperatures and the gas concentrations used in gas storage controls the onset of this internal core disorder, thus extending storage life.

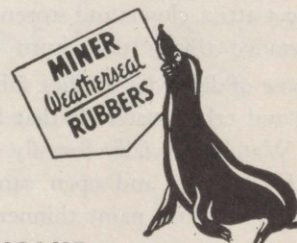
Gas storage consists of placing the apples in a refrigerated air-tight room. For the McIntosh variety, the temperature is controlled at 39 to 40 degrees F. The normal breathing of the apples results in a depletion of the oxygen and an increase in carbon dioxide. The concentration of these gases is controlled at an experimentally determined level of 5 per cent carbon

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dioxide, and 2.5 per cent oxygen. Storing apples under such conditions is referred to as gas storage.

Operating and construction costs are higher for gas storage than the conventional refrigerated storage. Because of this it should be restricted to a very small percentage of the crop. Nevertheless a storage unit could profitably have 10 to 15 per cent of its McIntosh capacity converted to gas storage.

Gas stored apples would satisfy a demand during January, February and possibly March. At this time of the year refrigerator stored McIntosh apples will have depreciated through the onset of core damage.

India Develops New Food

India has developed a new multi-purpose human food which is cheaper than rice and six ounces constitutes a full day's adult food needs.

The food is a mixture of peanut, sesame, and soybean cakes. It was developed by the Indian Institute of Science after four years study. The food is fortified with calcium, iron and vitamins A, D, and B-complex. The institute says it will be useful as a supplement to a typical rice diet.

One ton of the new food is being produced for field trials in different parts of India.

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Clean-Up Removes Farm Hazards

There's more than meets the eye in a good clean-up campaign and, although there is undoubtedly a lot of eye-appeal in a good clean-up—to make the farm and home grounds look neater and cleaner—what is equally important is that it results in a cleaner and safer place in which to live and work.

A worthy goal in a clean-up programme is finding and removing hazards to life on the farm. So often, these hazards are eye-sores so the net effect of a clean-up is safeness and a more pleasant surrounding.

Here, for instance, are a few suggestions for clean-up in the home and around the farm buildings:

Inspect attics, closets and storerooms and remove things that burn fast.

Dispose of discarded clothes, fabrics, papers and other materials that burn easily. Watch especially for oily rags, old paint brushes and open cans of cleaning fluids and paint thinner.

Clean, replace or repair defective stovepipes and cracked, poorly constructed chimneys.

Repair lightning rods and poor ground connections.

Overhaul and clean or replace faulty heating systems.

Correct any improper storage of flammable liquids.

Correct any unsafe wiring, overloaded electrical circuits or defective appliances.

Remove dry brush, weeds, grass and trash from around buildings.

Don't burn trash, debris and other waste material outside on dry, windy days or close to buildings.

Be Sure Before You Shoot

For happy hunting and not a one way trip to the "happy hunting ground", here are the rules to follow:

1. Treat every gun with the respect and care due a loaded gun.

2. Guns taken into a home, camp, or carried in a vehicle, should never be loaded. Make sure the ammunition has been unloaded.
3. Be sure the barrel of your gun is free of any obstruction.
4. Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of its muzzle even if you should stumble.
5. Never point your gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
6. Never climb a tree or fence while carrying a loaded gun.
7. Do not shoot a bullet at a flat or hard surface, or the surface of water. If shooting at a target, make sure the backstop is adequate.
8. Alcohol and gun powder are a dangerous mixture. One drink may mean the difference between a pleasant trip and a fatality.
9. Wear bright clothing when hunting.
10. Be positively sure the target you are aiming at is Game and not

human beings. To be sorry for your mistake after an accident has occurred does not help the injured person and will not restore a human life.

BE SURE BEFORE YOU SHOOT.

4-H Membership Increases

A report from the office of Jim Moore, Secretary of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, shows that membership in club work is mounting rapidly and this year established a new record in Canada of 72,784 enrolled in 4,952 clubs. This constitutes an increase of 4,071 members and 164 clubs over 1954 figures.

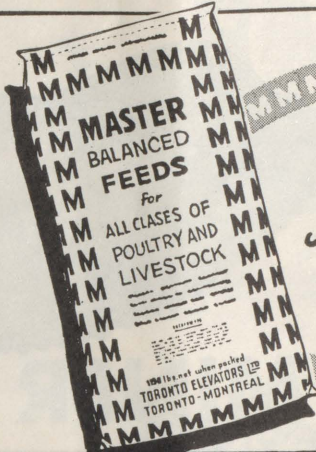


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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Progress in School Fairs

by E. V. Brown

It is encouraging indeed to note the increase in numbers of School Fairs that are being promoted by the Women's Institutes throughout the Province. This is a most important phase of our work. School Fairs benefit the communities in which they are held in many ways. They make for better understanding between parents and teachers, they promote better crops and live stock, better methods of farming and housekeeping, and closer co-operation between young people. Our children get a better understanding of nature and learn more about plant life—and without plants our planet would not be habitable.

Vigorous and productive garden plants don't just happen; they are the result of good breeding, the necessary attention, and the right kind of food in well prepared soil. Now is the correct time to prepare the soil for next year's garden and perhaps improve our past year's effort.

Weeds of all kinds should be kept down throughout the entire growing season. Weeds attract cutworm moths for the purpose of egg-laying. Remnants of garden crops and other refuse should be removed regularly, otherwise such refuse will serve as a breeding place and hibernating quarters for many insects. All refuse should be either buried deeply or carefully gathered up in piles and burned.

Any gardener realizes that garden plants are liable to be attacked by many different kinds of destructive insects. Some of them destroy the foliage, others the flowers, while others again bore into the stems and even the roots. Almost every year one sees the buds of dahlias and zinnias destroyed by a bug which hibernates in rubbish. Be sure your garden is clean before winter sets in.

Control of Garden Pests

While on the subject of garden pests a few controls might be mentioned. The more the gardener knows about the insects which may attack his plants the better prepared will he be to cope with them when injury is detected.

Insects may be divided into two classes:

- (1) Biting insects which bite and chew their food, such as cutworms, caterpillars, grasshoppers, etc.
- (2) Sucking insects which suck up their food by means of their beaks, such as the aphids and scale insects.

For the first class, a stomach poison, such as paris green or arsenate of lead is recommended. For the second,

such poison would be useless because the insect inserts its beak through the poison and reaches a safe feeding place beneath. For these, kerosene emulsion sometimes proves quite satisfactory.

We also have to cope with the borer which cannot be reached by outside application of any spray material. Injury to plants by these insects, which work inside the stem and root, should be met with preventive measures and very often the only thing to do is to cut out the infected part, if this is possible, or destroy the whole plant—a drastic method but the only sure one.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

"Follow reports in the press on the FAO and Colombo Plan—these form good topics for discussions at your meetings", says this year's outline in Agriculture for W.I. members.

This fall, as FAO observes its 10th anniversary (you will have read about the ceremony in Quebec when a plaque was unveiled in the Chateau Frontenac commemorating this event which took place there) we need to resolve afresh to learn more about this agency, what it is, what are its objectives and some of its accomplishments in the practical field in which it works.

At a Conference held recently at Macdonald College, "Food, Human Survival and the Christian", to which our president, Mrs. LeBaron, was asked, "knowing the deep interest taken by the W.I." said the invitation, statements were given on FAO, on the farmer's point of view of food and hunger, and the Colombo Plan (illustrated with coloured slides); all leading up to a series of discussions under the headings:

1. Population Pressures—Leader, Dr. E. C. Hope, Economist, C.F.A., Ottawa.
2. Can the World Feed Its Peoples?—Leader, Dr. H. G. Dion, Vice-principal, Macdonald College.
3. How can we best get Information on this to the Public at Large—Leader, Mr. O. R. Evans, Farm Editor, Family Herald & Weekly Star.
4. The Humanitarian Aspect of the Matter—Leader, Rt. Rev. E. S. Reed, Lord Bishop of Ottawa.

You have likely seen this reported in the press, also, but a thought from Discussion Group No. 3 may bring home to us more forcibly the responsibility of every one

of us to play our part in supporting the policy and programs of FAO. "We each of us have our part in making the man on the street better informed—Aid for such agencies is not just charity on our part; in the long run it has mutual benefit for us in ways which we often do not realize—We must tell of the successful efforts which we are aiding in the various countries—there is need for sympathy and understanding".

Several media were mentioned for promoting publicity but this is the one that can apply to us as W.I. members—speakers and films for our meetings, and then tell everyone about it! And to quote again from the findings of this group: "Special courses and speakers should be made available to carry the message to our children in their schools".

It could be added here that this applies equally to the United Nations itself (also observing a 10th anniversary this fall) and all its other specialized agencies that are working to ameliorate living conditions in every part of the world. They all need this support but it is because of the close ties between FAO and our own international organization, ACWW, that we feel a particular sympathy here. It has a "down to the earth" appeal for rural women.

Office Happenings

Monthly meetings of the Montreal Council of Women have started again. Assistant Inspector Pelletier of the Montreal Police and Head of the Bureau of Juvenile Delinquency, was the speaker at this first fall meeting. Thanking the Council for standing behind them so firmly and thus helping to bring the case against the Crime Comic dealers to such a successful conclusion, he asked if they would not now make a study leading to legislation to stop the manufacture and import of dangerous toys; banning the sale alone is not sufficient. Dr. Lowes of the Eye Clinic, who accompanied Inspector Pelletier, quoted some tragic cases of blindness caused by many toys now on the market. The Council promised it whole-hearted support. A resolution was brought in, to be presented to the Commission on the Revision of the Quebec Civil Code, if approved. This incorporates clauses of the Methot Report and had been drawn up by the law firm of Holmes & Gilchrist. This resolution was unanimously approved, as needs hardly to be said. Copies will be sent to all affiliated organizations in the Council for individual action also. We, in the Q.W.I., will be hearing more about this later.

Tweedsmuir Competition

All branches have received the directions for the new Tweedsmuir Competition. Study them carefully and begin to make your plans now if we want to make the 1955-1957 contest the biggest and best yet. At this year's convention it was voted to make provincial prizes a permanent feature of the Quebec contest.

Knitting Contest

You have also received a notice of the extension of time for the knitting contest conducted by the Women's



Handicraft Sales Booth held at the Sherbrooke Fair by members of the Sherbrooke County Women's Institute. This booth is operated each day by members from the various Institutes and only hand made articles, done by the members themselves, are sold. This project is in conjunction with the handicraft workshop held every other year by the Q.W.I. Technicians. It is designed to encourage the members to follow up the crafts taught there and also to stimulate a revival of other arts, as may be seen by the picture: crochet work, hand embroidery, smocking, sewing, Fair Isle knitting, etc. Attractive jars of jams, jellies and pickles are other items. For small shoppers there are handmade and dressed dolls and complete dolls' wardrobes. Each member contributes an article to be sold for the benefit of her own particular branch as well as the sale of her own work, thus making it a co-operative venture. There is a wealth of friendships made over the counter, adds the report of this project, as W.I. members meet those from other provinces and from across the border.

Voluntary Services. It is now Dec. 1st, 1955, for those who would still like to compete. The rules remain the same.

Mrs. Adam's Letter

Did you all read Mrs. Adams' letter in the October Federated News? Don't miss it! Of course, read the whole paper, but that is your particular message. You will note that a national convention is now assured, even to the dates, the end of October, 1957, in Ottawa. A long time to wait for the first one (only board meetings all these years) but it will make a fitting way to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the national organization, the F.W.I.C.—provincially, we are older.

From the ACWW Office

Two new societies have been formed. The ACWW News Flash says news has come from Dr. K. Nimbkar (whom Q.W.I. members will remember) of the founding of an All India Rural Women's Organization, The Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh. The objectives of this organization are to federate those societies already in existence and to establish rural women's groups in the States, Districts, Talukas and villages of India; to secure better conditions to satisfy their educational, health, social and economic needs and generally to raise the status and standard of home of the rural women in India.

The other report came to the London office from Italy and tells of the growth of the Gruppi di Donne Rurali. Already a great many rural workers have been trained, and now are looking after their various districts, helping the women and organizing study groups in country villages.

The Month With The W.I.

County semi-annual meetings loom large in reports this month, held or to be held. One would judge they were well-attended, which is as it should be. Roll calls are becoming more a part of the program at branch meetings and several good ones were mentioned. "Why Education" seemed to be a favourite, as many meetings feature this topic when schools swing into the fall routine.

Argenteuil: *Arundel* had Mrs. J. Ossington, Q.W.I. convenor of Citizenship, as guest speaker, her topic, Civil Defence. Members of the Municipal Council and the School Principal were guests at this meeting. Suggestions on how to celebrate the centenary of the community were given as rollcall. *Brownsburg* heard a talk on Social Service and Health in the Netherlands, by Dr. Susan MacKimmie. A new flag was donated to the school and 24 books given the School Library. *Frontier* heard the Rev. Carron Meakin on "Religion in the Schools". Plans were made for a rummage sale and a children's party. *Lachute* held their meeting at the Harrington Forestry Farm. The manager, Mr. M. Wilson, outlined its purpose and Mr. Anspach, Director of Research, told of his part in this work. This branch has a W.I. Library, Mrs. R. Fraser librarian, and it is open every Thursday from 3.30 to 5.00 p.m. *Lakefield* had Dr. L. Turcotte as guest speaker on the topic "The Salk Vaccine". *Mille Isles* members read items from the Federated News and pamphlet lists were distributed to the convenors. *Pioneer* voted \$5 each to the Service Fund and the class for retarded children. Mention was made of the death of a charter member, Miss Jessie Drew. *Upper Lachute-East End* voted \$20 to the Service Fund and \$5 as prize for the pupil in Grade V showing greatest progress in the year.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* heard Inspector Cattermaul give a vivid description of his trip to the Barbados—which included an original poem on the beauties of the island. Mrs. Hankenson, also a guest, read an article on the use of sea-weed and a poem she had written about Gaspé. The lunch room at the fair netted \$47.50. *Marcel* welcomed a new member. Mrs. E. Vautier, Convenor of Education, reported on a meeting of the Board of Governors of the County Scholarship. She also gave a



Mrs. Clem Sen of the Matapedia Institute, in complete Japanese attire, even to the carved wooden shoes.

talk on "Play for Pre-school Children" and displayed suitable books for young children. *Matapedia* planned a rummage sale and suggested that black-out curtains be purchased for the local schools. *Port Daniel* held a quiz on "Advertising", with prizes. Resolutions were sent to the Municipal Council (what about?) *Restigouche* sent donations to the Service Fund and to the County Scholarship Fund.

Brome: *Abercorn* held a turkey supper and school fair. Two minutes of silence were observed for a departed member. A quilt was quilted. *Austin* made arrangements for cleaning their hall and plans were completed for the leather course. *Knowlton's Landing* entertained the county semi-annual. A gift of \$3 was given to a member's twin sons. *South Bolton* realized \$17 from the sale of a wool blanket. The branch purchased 100 cans which were filled by Mrs. Whittaker with tomatoes and other surplus fruits and will be given to the Canadian Sunday School Mission. *Sutton* heard a paper on "Home and School" and a recitation, "Guilty or not Guilty" by a member 92 years young. Contests and music completed the program.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Dundee* had demonstrations on making bed-socks from large colorful wash cloths and the use and re-use of Atlas Arc Lids for jams and jellies. *Franklin Centre* gained another new member. Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt was the guest speaker, demonstrating her hobby, costume jewellery. *Hemmingford* visited Grade I room in their school. The demonstration here was on "Better Grooming", by Mrs. T. R. Cleland. *Howick* had a reception for the High School staff, with Mr. A. W. Lang, Montreal, as guest speaker. Fruit was canned for the school cafeteria. *Orms town* also entertained the High School staff and that of the R.C. school. The Rev. Wm.



Dunham Women's Institute hold a food sale.



Some Elmside members joined Wyman for the cooking class conducted by Miss McOuat, who took the picture so that the "camera lady" (Miss Pritchard) could be in it.

Dawson, Lacolle, spoke on "The Pioneers of Chat-Huntingdon County".

Compton: *Brookbury* donated \$5 to the Bury school fair and gave donations of money and food toward the dinner. *Bury* heard stories about the early history of the town from Mrs. Parsons. Books, pamphlets and posters on conservation were on display, some to be sent to the High School. An article on the Trans-Canada Highway was read and the convenor of Education spoke on Grade XI subjects and examinations. *Cookshire* had a fine art exhibit of work done during the past year. A bursary of \$50 was given to a pupil attending Bishop's University. *East Clifton* had Mrs. Matthew of Sawyerville as guest speaker, giving an illustrated talk on her European tour. A candy-making contest was held, with prizes. *Sawyer-ville* also had Mrs. Matthew to speak about her tour. A gift was presented to Mrs. Lapalme who is leaving the community and a food sale was held to raise funds for school fair prizes. *Scotstown* entertained the teaching staff, gave \$5 for school fair prizes, and sent 33 squares to W.V.S.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* named a Federal Cabinet Minister for their rollcall. Prize money for the fair was distributed. *L'Anse-Aux-Cousins* had a group discussion on "Ways to Interest Young People in the Teaching Profession". Donations were given to the Flag Fund, County Scholarship and Children's fair. *Sandy Beach* heard a paper on "How to Start Your Fire Quickly" and their rollcall was "Pay according to the size of your shoe". *Wakeham's* rollcall was very amusing as each member had to respond by playing a tune on a toy instrument or music maker. This branch won the cup for most points at the annual W.I. Fair. A birthday cake was presented to an honored member (and enjoyed by all!) *York's* school children won the cup at the children's fair.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* honored a local boy, Howard McConnell, for winning the Beaverbrook Scholarship. Mrs. Waterson, matron of Brookdale Farm orphanage, told of her work with the children. Bedding, clothes, 125 cans of home-canned tomatoes, a bushel of apples, and some jam were sent to this Home. A film on treatment of seeds and another "Royal Tour" were shown. *Breckenridge* heard a report of the school fair (a good display in spite of the dry season). The silver tray was

won by Donna Faris for greatest number of points. *Eardley* had a talk on a bus trip to British Columbia and Mexico. A paper on planting bulbs for winter bloom, a reading, "Grandma's Dilemma" and two contests were other items of the program. *Lower Eardley* had a display of articles made by members for Aylmer Fair. Several talks and papers were given on a variety of subjects and a contest hold on words beginning with "Miss". *Rupert* heard a talk on the new school at Poltimore, by Mrs. M. Gibson, and "Grandma's Dilemma" was given here, by Mrs. Wallace. A shower was given for a family whose home was destroyed by fire and \$25 toward the nurse's wing at the Gatineau Memorial Hospital.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* heard a paper on the early days of Cowansville and vicinity, and made final arrangements for a hat-remodelling course. Plans were also made for a whist party at which a reception will be held for the staff of the High School. *Fordyce* observed UN Day by naming a country of the UN and placing its flag on the wall map. The Pledge of Allegiance to the UN was repeated and the Hymn of All Nations sung. Miss Pelletier, nurse at the Brome-Missisquoi-Perkin's Hospital gave a talk on the First Aid Course in Civil Defence which she had attended. Mrs. Ossington had spoken on Civil Defence at the county meeting. *Stan-bridge East* observed a moment of silence in memory of Miss Hazel O'Dell, past-president of the county and a member of this branch. The annual School Fair and Hobby Show has been held. Prizes amounting to \$88.50 were given and 71 pupils from the local Protestant and Catholic and Frelighsburg Intermediate School exhibited. In the evening a talk on "Coins and Coin Collections" was given by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, Bedford, and films were shown.

Pontiac: *Bristol* had a talk on Education and the president, Mrs. Findlay spoke over station, CFRA, Ottawa, giving the history of Pontiac W.I. *Clarendon* won first prize on their handicraft exhibit at Quyon and Shawville Fairs. Miss Hodgins gave a talk on "The Problems Facing Teachers". *Quyon* sponsored a short



Stanstead North W.I. members pose in front of their meeting place—"the Old Brick Schoolhouse", an historical landmark in that county.



Miss Catherine Mackenzie, Provincial Convenor of Education, snapped at a meeting of her Institute, Stanstead North.

course in Millinery and helped with their fair. Wyman entertained members from Stark's Corners. One member had attended the W.I. tea given at the Ottawa Exhibition and gave a résumé of the talk given there by Mrs. Beig, wife of the High Commissioner from Pakistan. A sing-song was enjoyed.

Richmond: Dennison's Mills held a Spelling Bee and a contest "Commercial Advertising". A new project—A suggestion box, to be opened at each meeting and its contents discussed (questions as well as suggestions). Richmond Hill also had a spelling bee with prizes, also a contest, "A Short Account of the Day's Meeting". Melbourne Ridge had a reading by the convenor of Welfare & Health. A sale brought \$19.95 and a donation of \$29 was sent to the Service Fund. Several members handed in Birthday money and birthday parcels were auctioned, proceeds for the Sunshine Committee. Gore participated in catering to the annual Plowing Match and gave \$10 in prizes at the match. Another donation, \$5, was given the Wales Home and a shower of jams and pickles for the same cause. Shipton catered for a wedding when \$64 was realized. The sale of Shipton W.I. recipe books has brought in \$40 to date. Richmond YWI gave a donation to a Dutch family who had just arrived in Canada and lost their daughter in a car accident.

Shefford: Granby Hill held a contest on trees and another on words beginning with "sun". Granby West's vice-president sponsored a play, "Random Target", at their meeting. The contest here was Canadian Nutrition. This branch is continuing the project of making a cake containing a 5¢ piece. Waterloo-Warden had a talk by Miss D. Wallace on "Value of an Education".

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff held a lively discussion on "Suggestions for Aiding High School Students in Choosing a Career". Rev. Mr. Stanton, of Beebe, gave a talk on "Education", and letters were read re classes for retarded children in Sherbrooke County. The sum of \$20 was voted the Service Fund. Beebe welcomed the teachers at their meeting and Mr. MacKeen, County Supervisor, spoke on "School Finance". A committee was formed to select the dishes for the cafeteria at the new school. A food sale netted \$37.75. Hatley Centre held a round-table discussion on "You and Your Family Under Quebec Law". The branch catered to the Stanstead County Ploughman's Dinner, with a net sum realized of \$38.87. Minton received a donation of \$2 and held the ever-popular spelling bee, with prizes. A round-robin draw was held. North Hatley had a film showing the work of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) The branch is sponsoring the sale of Unicef cards. Tomifobia had Mr. L. Bliss, Editor, Stanstead Journal, to speak on Publicity. He also showed films on various subjects. Way's Mills followed the plan of the Ceylon W.I. in their meeting—using their creed in opening and their prayer in closing. The rollcall was the name of a place

in Ceylon, a paper was given on their W.I. (Lanka Mahila Samiti) and a little of the history of Ceylon included. A glove-making course has been held here.

Our "Buying Responsibility"

I wonder how many of us pause, as we make our shopping choices, to weigh—just for a moment—the results of our buying against our reasons for buying?

By and large I think we women buy intelligently. But do we—as we shop—bring with us enough awareness of what our *casual choice* in spending can do? For ours is the final voice in the chancy business of producing and selling, and our very "freedom of choice" carries with it the price of all freedoms—some measure of responsibility.

That imported sheet—bought while Canada's Textile Industry is ill—may be *your* contribution to closing a mill and throwing a whole town on relief. If there was good reason for preferring it well and good, but . . . WAS THERE? That cereal package with its toy premium . . . that lurid comic paper . . . bought to appease little Tommy . . . is *your* "assist" in keeping premium "come-ons" and dubious comics on our markets. DO YOU WANT EITHER?

Some time ago CAC found that consumers had driven vitaminized apple juice from our markets . . . even while we complained of its absence . . . simply through reaching automatically for the cheapest can without looking to see WHY it was cheaper. Today quality Canadian woollens often sell as "imported" woollens because apparently the "name" sells more than the quality. How far does our buying choice encourage such cheating of consumers and industry?

Recently a Trade Magazine mentioned that Canada's Foundation Garment Industry's decision to label its products "Made in Canada" showed courage. As consumers are we sometimes making it "risky" to tell the facts? When buying "imported" do you do so because of quality . . . or just BECAUSE?

Just blindly buying "Canadian" is no wiser. Since it can reduce other lands' ability to buy from us. World brotherhood is not built with words—we also need to "say it with dollars".

So buying responsibility is not simple. Buying for *actual value* is probably the best "consumer wisdom". It puts it up to those competing for our dollar to produce the best for that dollar or lose out. This promotes rising standards in goods the world over.

Busy shoppers cannot pause and ponder between baby's wail and dinner to cook . . . but an occasional thought for the importance of buying may make us weigh our responsibility in buying.

—RENÉE VAUTELET,
National President
Canadian Assoc. of Consumers.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Sod Turned For New Rink

Once again the students of Macdonald College have tangible evidence of the interest that Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Stewart take in their affairs. The most recent gift of this generous Montreal couple is an open-air artificial ice rink, the first sod for which was turned by Mrs. Stewart on October 1st.

The new rink will be located between the football field and the Macdonald High School, on land formerly operated by the Agronomy Department. The ice surface will be of regulation size, and a building to serve as a field house and to contain the ice-making machinery will be built beside the rink.

Pleasure skating and hockey, in the past, have been greatly handicapped by being entirely dependent on the weather, but the new rink will change all this. No longer will the Athletic Director awake on the morning of an important league hockey game to find a thaw in progress and the ice surface covered with water. There will be no need to postpone or cancel the Ice Carnival, as has happened in the past, because the ice was too soft to skate on. True, it will still be necessary to remove snow, since the new rink will have no roof over it, but a good ice surface can always be assured, starting early in the fall and lasting until all interest in skating has gone in the spring.



In our photograph it was not possible to include all the students and members of the staff who attended the ceremony. Watching Mrs. Stewart wield the silver shovel is Dr. George Dion, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. In the light jacket is William Ogilvie, President of the Students' Council, and beside him, almost hidden, is Douglas Cooke, Athletic Director. Principal James is standing beside the microphone.

A.I.C. Presentation

Professor R. H. Common, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, was elected a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada at their annual meeting held last June, and a formal presentation of his certificate was made at a meeting of the Macdonald Branch on October 19th. Professor H. A. Stepler, in his capacity as the Quebec representative on the National Council of the Institute made the presentation.

Thus the A.I.C. recognizes the high quality of Dr. Common's work as a teacher, a research worker, and an administrator. He came to Canada with a reputation already established for his contributions at the University of Belfast and with the Ministry of Agriculture in Northern Ireland, and at Macdonald College, in his post as Professor of Chemistry at an agricultural college, he has not failed to make the most of his unique opportunities to contribute to agricultural progress. His main research interest is in poultry metabolism, but his activities have extended into other branches of animal nutrition as well.

Dr. Common was one of the two people to be so honoured in Canada this year. He is the senior author of 41 technical papers, has served 5 years as chairman of the editorial board of the Canadian Journal of Agriculture, which is published by the A.I.C., and his unusual talents, interests, and breadth of knowledge in his own and related fields have inspired colleagues and students ever since he first came to the College eight years ago.

He is already a Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemists of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, and of the Chemical Institute of Canada. The *Journal* is happy to extend congratulations for this latest honour.

NEW LOW *Silhouette*



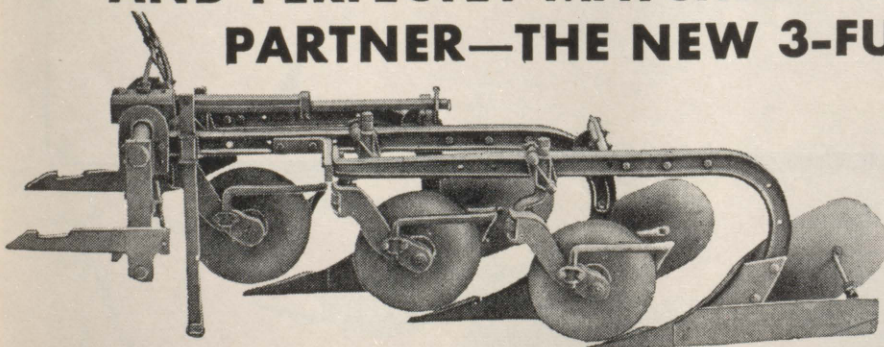
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to make a 2-furrow plow

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE